

## **DATA NOTES**

### **Missouri State Highway Patrol**

### **Uniform Crime Reporting Program**

#### **WEB ACCESS**

Note: If you are using a Macintosh computer and find that it either does not display the contents correctly or the drill downs do not function properly, it's possible that either the web browser or the PDF reader you are using are not compatible with the UCR Crime Reporting Website.

The UCR Crime Reporting Website is designed to be compatible with Microsoft Internet Explorer Browser and Adobe Acrobat PDF Reader.

Data users are strongly encouraged to review these data notes compiled for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System. These notes provide a brief background of issues related to UCR data. The *Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting Program Instruction Manual* provides detailed descriptions of many of the topics discussed here.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) is designated by state law (Section 43.505, RsMO) to operate and maintain a state UCR information system to collect, store, maintain, analyze, and retrieve crime data from Missouri law enforcement agencies. The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) was appointed by DPS responsibility for administering Missouri's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Information received from each participating law enforcement agency in Missouri is maintained in the UCR repository. Although the MSHP has responsibility for the UCR information system and repository, submitting agencies bear responsibility for the accuracy of their data in the repository.

#### **Limitation of Summary-Based Uniform Crime Reporting**

Data from the UCR System provides a sampling – not a complete picture of crime in a community. UCR crime statistics are designed to measure reported crime rather than all crimes committed. Reporting levels may (and most often do) vary according to a wide variety of factors, including community, funding, and aggressiveness of local law enforcement.

For reporting purpose, Missouri statutes require that Missouri adopt the National UCR Program standards. Inherent in the program's rules and definitions are significant limitations in the summary-based reporting system – to accurately interpret UCR crime statistics users need to understand these limitations. These include (but are not limited to):

- **The Hierarchy Rule:** Crimes are ranked and law enforcement agencies only report the single highest ranked crime per incident. For example, a man robs a

liquor store and in the process the liquor storeowner is killed. The man who held up the store is charged with criminal homicide. The Hierarchy Rule requires law enforcement to report only the homicide, the highest ranked crime. The fact that the man also robbed the store is not reported.

- **Multiple Offenders:** The fact that multiple offenders commit criminal acts is lost in summary reporting. For example, two men rob a liquor store and only one of them was arrested. For UCR reporting purposes, the crime is reported as cleared even though the second offender remains at large. The arrest of one offender clears the offense.
- **Persons Arrested:** The Program reports on the number of persons arrested, not the number of crimes an individual may have committed. If a person commits 5 crimes at the same time and is subsequently arrested, only one arrest and the single highest ranked crime is reported to the UCR Program.
- **Hotel Rule:** This rule applies primarily to burglaries. Its purpose is to distinguish between transient and long-term use. For example, if a person walks into a hotel and burglarizes 5 rooms only one burglary is reported. However, if a person enters a storage facility and burglarizes 5 storage facilities, five burglaries are reported (due to the long-term use or lease of the property to different individuals).
- **Most Local Rule:** This rule states that crimes and crime clearances are to be reported by the political subdivision (city, county, or college campus) where the crime occurred. Information on the investigating agency or where the arrest occurred is not reported. For example, if a liquor store in El Centro was robbed and the offender was apprehended later by the Highway Patrol in Noblesville, the crime and clearance (arrest) would be reported by the El Centro Police Department for El Centro, the political subdivision where the crime occurred.
- **Crimes Against Society:** Not all crimes are reported to the Missouri UCR program. With the exception of motor vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter with a vessel, driving under the influence, and operating a vessel under the influence, violations of Missouri's motor vehicle laws, Missouri's watercraft laws and Missouri's wildlife codes are excluded from UCR reporting. The offenses in these three categories are excluded because they are deemed as crimes against society. The UCR program was designed to capture crimes against persons and crimes against property. Also excluded are arrests based on warrants issued for failure to appear or violation of probation and parole because the offense these individuals originally committed has been reported to the UCR Program Office.
- **Crimes in Open Society:** With the exception of arson and assaults on law enforcement officers, crimes committed within the closed society of a detention facility, jail, or prison facility are excluded from MoUCR reporting. The crime

rate or the citizens in a political subdivision are not affected by crimes committed within a secure facility (jail or prison).

- **Relationship of Crimes to Clearances:** UCR rules state that crimes and crime clearances are reported when they become known or reported to police. There is no direct, one-to-one relationship between crimes and clearances. A crime may become known and reported in one month; but that particular crime may not be solved (by an arrest) for several more months, or even years.

## **Repository**

The MoUCR repository is a dynamic database. Missouri law enforcement agencies and the MoUCR Program Office are continually updating data.

Law enforcement agencies have the ability to submit or update their data through a variety of methods, including a web-based reporting system, internally generated forms or spreadsheets, hard-copy (paper) report forms which are mailed, faxed, or emailed to the UCR Program Office for entry via the web system, and electronic files delivered from record management systems.

Regardless of how data is submitted, all data must be reviewed and approved by the UCR Program Office before it is added to the repository. To accomplish this, all data submitted to the UCR Program is held in a temporary database where it awaits review by the UCR Program staff. Once reviewed, the data is approved and processed for submission to the repository or an error report is generated that indicated what errors were found in the data. All errors must be corrected before the data is submitted to the repository.

Approved data contained in both new and modified reports are moved from the temporary database to the repository every two weeks. These data then become part of the web analysis database. Additional quality control analyses on homicide data is conducted before these data are available for web analysis.

## **Crime Categories**

Nationally, crime statistics are based on what is known as Index or Part I Offenses. Part I Offenses are categorized as violent and property crimes: Violent crimes include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

## **Reports**

To assist users, the MSHP has developed a series of web-based reports. Each report is based on a political subdivision and time frame, indicated by the user.

The following sections briefly discuss each of these reports and sub-reports.

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Part I Offense	Return A	Part I Offenses by Offense Type, Violent Crimes, Property Crimes, and Total Index Crimes.
Assault by Weapons Used*	Return A	Aggravated Assaults by Weapon Type, Simple Assaults, and Total Assaults.
Robbery by Weapon Used*	Return A	Robberies by Weapon Type and Total Robberies.
Motor Vehicle Thefts by Type of Vehicle Stolen*	Return A	Motor Vehicle Thefts by Vehicle Type and Total Motor Vehicle Thefts.

*\*Users have the option to generate this report as a sub-report of the "Part 1 Offense" report.*

### Arrests –

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Arrest by Age, Sex, Crime with Race Totals	ASR	Part I and Part II Arrests by Age Group, Sex, Race, and Total.
Arrest by Age and Race by Crime	ASR	Part I and Part II Arrests by Age Group and Race.
Total Arrests by Part I and Part II Crimes.	ASR	Part I and Part II Crimes by Offense Type.

### Supplemental Homicide\* –

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR)	SHR	Homicides by Type, Number of Victims and Offenders, Victim Information, Offender Information, Weapons, and Circumstances.
Victims by Age, Sex, and Race	SHR	Homicide Victims by Age Group, Sex, and Race.
Offenders by Age, Sex, and Race	SHR	Homicide Offenders by Age Group, Sex, and Race.
Deaths by Types and Locations	SHR	Deaths due to Homicide by Type and Domestic Violence Related Suicides.

*\*In some cases, the number(s) reported on the SHR may not agree with the number(s) reported on the Return A. The reason the two may not agree is that in some cases, agencies do not submit complete information on the SHR. In these cases, the only records loaded into the repository are the ones that clear the edit checks done during the processing of the agency's data. Records with incomplete information are returned to the agency for correction.*

### Arson –

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Actual Arsons and Arsons Cleared	Arson Report	Property Classification by Arsons, Cleared Arsons, Under 18 Cleared Arsons, and Structure Type.
Supplemental Arson Report	Arson Report	Arsons by Structure Type, Vehicle Type, Other, and Total.

### *Domestic Violence –*

<b>Report</b>	<b>Data Source (UCR Form)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Supplemental Domestic Violence Incident Report	Missouri Domestic Violence Report	Domestic Violence Incidents by Victim / Offender Relationship.

### *Property –*

<b>Report</b>	<b>Data Source (UCR Form)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Property Stolen by Part I Crime Classification	Return A Supplement	Part I Offenses by Number and Value of Stolen Property.
Property Stolen by Nature of Larceny*	Return A Supplement	Larceny by Type and Value of Stolen Property.
Robbery Loss by Location	Return A Supplement	Robberies by Location and Value of Stolen Property.
Property Stolen and Recovered by Type and Value	Return A Supplement	Property Type by Value Stolen and Value Recovered.
Burglary by Method Entry, Location and Time of Day*	Return A Supplement	Burglaries by Location and Time of Day, and Method of Entry.

*\*Users have the option to generate this report as a sub-report of the "Part 1 Offense" report.*

### *Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA)*

<b>Report</b>	<b>Data Source (UCR Form)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Law Enforcement Officers Killed in the Line of Duty	LEOKA	Peace officers killed under felonious or accidental circumstances.
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted in the Line of Duty	LEOKA	Officer Assaults by activity, weapon used, assignment, and time of day.
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted – Assaults by Weapon	LEOKA	Officer Assaults, with or without injury, by weapon used.
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted – Assaults by Activity	LEOKA	Officer Assaults by activity.
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted – by Time of Day	LEOKA	Officer Assaults by time of day.

### *Employment*

<b>Report</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Description</b>
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	Annual Employee Report	civilian and commissioned employees paid from law enforcement funds, by gender

*Drugs –*

Report	Data Source	Description
Drug Lab Map	MSHP DDCC	Seized Methamphetamine Labs by County.

*Agency –*

Report	Data Source	Description
Agency Reporting Status	MoUCR Program	Missouri law enforcement agencies UCR report status by month.

**Crime Definition**

In order to gauge the nature and extent of crime in Missouri, the MSHP collects offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies in Missouri. Essential to the maintaining of uniform and consistent data is the utilization of standard definitions of the offenses. In this section, the standard UCR definitions for Part I and Part II offenses are explained.

***PART 1 UCR OFFENSES:***

**Criminal Homicide**

1A. Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

*The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. As a general rule, deaths due to injuries received in fights, quarrels, assaults, or commission of a crime are included. Accidental deaths, traffic fatalities, heart attacks, attempted murders, and suicides (if not domestic violence related) are not included.*

1B. Manslaughter by Negligence

*The killing of another person through gross negligence, including deaths resulting from activities normally considered legal acts. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included.*

1C. Justifiable Homicide

*The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.*

1D. Domestic Violence-Related Suicide (Missouri Specific)

*Definition: A suicide involving domestic violence circumstances.*

**Forcible Rape**

2A. Forcible Rape

*The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and/or against her will; or not forcibly or against female's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. Includes all rapes by force or threat of force regardless of the age of the female victim.*

2B. Attempt to Commit Forcible Rape

*Attempted rape by force or threat of force regardless of victim's age.*

**Robbery**

*The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.*

3A. Robbery – Firearm

*A firearm is used as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim.*

3B. Robbery – Knife or Cutting Instrument

*A knife, broken bottle, razor, scissors or other cutting object or stabbing instrument is used as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim.*

3C. Robbery – Other Dangerous Weapon

*Any object such as a club, brick, or blunt object is used as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim.*

3D. Robbery – Strong Arm (Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.)

*Personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, or teeth are used as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim.*

**Assault**

*An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated body injuries. Aggravated assaults are accompanied by the use of a weapon and / or serious injuries to the victim.*

4a. Aggravated Assault – Firearm

*A firearm is used as a weapon or as a means to assault the victim.*

4b. Aggravated Assault – Knife or Cutting Instrument

*A knife, broken bottle, razor, scissors or other cutting object or stabbing instrument is used as a weapon or as a means to assault the victim.*

4c. Aggravated Assault – Other Dangerous Weapon

*Any object such as a club, brick, or blunt object is used as a weapon or as a means of force to assault the victim*

4d. Aggravated Assault – Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.

*Personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, or teeth are used as a weapon or as a means of force to assault the victim.*

4e. Other Assault – Simple, Not Aggravated

*All assaults that do not involve the use or threaten the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which no serious or aggravated injuries were sustained by the victim.*

**5. Burglary**

*Definition: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.*

5a. Forced Entry

Includes burglaries where force of any kind was used to enter a structure for the purpose of committing a felony or theft. Entry by use of tools, breaking / forcing



windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators, cutting screens, walls, or roofs, and where known, use of master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, or other devices that leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock. Burglary by concealment inside a building followed by an exit of the structure is included.

5b. Unlawful Entry – No Force

Burglaries involving no force and achieved by use of unlocked doors or windows.

5c. Attempted Forcible Entry

Includes burglaries where forcible entry is attempted by entry is not achieved. Burglary is assumed if force was used.

**6. Larceny - Theft**

*Definition: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.*

6a. Pocket – Picking

Includes theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim does not become immediately aware of the loss. Does not include thefts where force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome resistance of victim.

6b. Purse – Snatching

Includes grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from custody of a victim. Does not include thefts where force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome resistance of victim.

6c. Shoplifting

Theft by a non-employee of goods or merchandise exposed or offered for sale without trespass or unlawful entry.

6d. Theft from Motor Vehicles (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories)

Theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked, with or without force such as breaking a window for entry.

6e. Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

Theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior, or any part or accessory necessary for the operation of a motor vehicle.

6f. Theft of Bicycles

Includes theft of bicycles, tricycles, tandem bikes, etc.

6g. Theft From Buildings

Includes theft from within a building open to the general public and where offender had legal access. Thefts of goods offered for sale are not included.

6h. Theft From Coin-Operated Device or Machine

Includes thefts from vending machines, parking meters, commercial washer / dryers, etc. Does not include thefts from buildings where force was used to gain access.

6i. All Other Larceny – Theft Not Specifically Classified

## **7. Motor Vehicle Theft**

*Definition: The Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Watercraft, aircraft, and trailers are not considered motor vehicles by UCR.*

7a. Autos

7b. Trucks and Buses

7c. Other Vehicles

Includes motorcycles, all terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, golf carts, mopeds, etc.

## **8. Arson**

*Definition: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.*

### **STRUCTURES:**

8a. Single Occupancy Residential (House, Townhouse, Duplex, etc.)

8b. Other Residential (Tenement, Hotel, Motel, Inn, Dorm, B&B, etc.)

8c. Storage Building (Barns, Garages, Warehouse, etc.)

- 8d. Industrial & Manufacturing Facilities
- 8e. Other Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Office, etc.
- 8f. Community or Public Buildings (Jails, Churches, Schools, Hospital, etc.)
- 8g. All Other structures (Outbuildings, Buildings Under Construction, etc.)

MOBILE:

- 8h. Motor Vehicles (Automobiles, Trucks, Buses, Motorcycles, etc.)
- 8i. Other Mobile Property (Trailers, RVs, Airplanes, Boats, etc.)
- 8j. Arson – Other

**PART 2 UCR OFFENSES:**

**9. Other Assaults**

*Definition: Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults.*

**10. Forgery and Counterfeiting**

**11. Fraud**

**12. Embezzlement**

**13. Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing**

**14. Vandalism**

**15. Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.**

**16. Prostitutions and Commercialized Vice**

**17. Sex Offenses (Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice).**

**18. Drug Abuse Violation**

**(1) Sale/Manufacturing**

- a. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine);
- b. Marijuana;
- c. Synthetic narcotics – manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadone); and
- d. Other Dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, etc.).

**(2) Possession**

- e. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine);
- f. Marijuana;
- g. Synthetic narcotics – manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, methadone); and
- h. Other Dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, etc.).

***Includes all attempts to sell, manufacture, or possess any of the above.***

**19. Gambling**

- a. Bookmaking (horse and sport book);
- b. Numbers and lottery; and
- c. All other.

**20. Offenses Against the Family and Children**